THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

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DOPE POISONING: Dangers to Women Aircraft Workers

On June 21st, in the House of Commons, Captain Bennett-Goldney asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether the War Office or Royal Aircraft Factory made considerable quantities of a dope known as D 94, and sold such dope to private manufacturers of aeroplanes; and also issued instructions to these manufacturers compelling them to use dope from the Royal Aircraft Factory? Had any manufacturers protested against the use of this dope as causing illness, and in some cases the death of the women using it, and has such dope proved less efficient than the non-poisonous dope obtainable in the open market?

* * * *

June 22nd.—In the House of Commons Mr. Rowlands drew attention to the deaths of two women due to working at dope-varnishing.

Women engaged at the Aircraft Works of Messrs. Hooper, Government contractors, of King's Road, Chelsea, are paid about 15s. a week for painting with deadly dope varnish the wings of aeroplanes.

They work from 8 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 1.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m., and after that are frequently made to work overtime till 8, being paid only the bare time rates and not time and a half or time and a quarter, as is usual.

No mess room is provided at the factory, and the girls eat their meals in the poisonous atmosphere of the workshop, spending from ten and a-half to twelve hours a day in contact with dope fumes.

As a result, it is a common thing that from amongst thirty women, six will be taken ill during the morning and will be lying on the stones outside the workshop for from half to three quarters of an hour before they are able to return to work. During a part of this time they are unconscious, and have the painful sensation of fainting in losing and gradually regaining consciousness. If the women are not obliged to remain outside too long their pay is not stopped during the time they are fainting. But if they are absent a day for illness they are usually made to stay away without pay for a week. Frequently no compulsion but that of sheer inability to work obliges them to remain a fortnight at home. Milk is supposed to neutralise somewhat the effect of the dope fumes, and the employers provide a cup of it for each worker during the morning and afternoon, but any other lunch or tea is forbidden.

The workers report that a doctor sometimes visits the factory. He walks through, and goes out without speaking to the workers.

Desiring to improve their wretched conditions, a number of the women decided to join a Trade Union, and a meeting was arranged for 6 p.m. on a Monday night, as the workers had not previously been asked to work overtime on Mondays. The firm got word of the proposed meeting, however, and ordered all workers to remain at work till 8 on pain of dismissal. The foreman told some of the girls that this was because of the Trade Union meeting and that they had "no business" with such matters. The meeting, therefore, had to be abandoned, but the women have decided to meet at any hour, however late, as they mean to be Trade Unionists in spite of everything.

MISTAKEN ECONOMY

The second reading of what is called the Police, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill was moved by Mr. Herbert Samuel. Though called a Police Bill, this Bill, in several of its clauses, seriously tampers with the Factory Acts. It proposes to abolish the provision that certifying surgeons shall report industrial accidents in order that the small sum of £12,500 a year may be saved, and because "doctors are very short just now." At the present time, when an accident occurs in a factory the employer must notify both the certifying surgeon and the factory inspector. The certifying surgeon lives near by, and proceeds at once to the scene of the accident. He is familiar with the factory and with the workers, because it is his duty to examine all the young people to see whether they are fit for work, to examine them in cases of industrial poisoning, and so on. The factory inspectors are fewer in number than certifying surgeons, and they are responsible, not as the certifying surgeons are, for the factories in small districts where they live, but for large areas. The factory inspectors do not visit the scene of the accident unless the reports they receive from the employers and surgeons make it appear necessary to do so. Mr. Herbert Samuel stated that the reports of certifying surgeons are unnecessary, because the wording of their reports is often precisely the same as that of the employers. But if all employers could be trusted to deal as they should with all accidents there would be no need for Government inspection of any kind. Employers at present know that the accuracy of their reports is checked by those of certifying surgeons. But, as Mr. A. Williams pointed out, the certifying surgeon is obliged to answer many questions in his report which are not asked of the employer: for instance, how long the injured person had been at work when the accident occurred, whether the accident was due to mismanagement of the machinery other than by the person injured, and whether the injured was experienced, also the names of those who have given evidence in regard to the accident. Where there is septic poisoning, the surgeon is asked how the infection was contracted and what dressings and facilities were provided for keeping the wound clean. It is the duty of the certifying surgeon to see that there are first aid appliances in the factory. Some of the accidents are due to chemical causes, and many cases of poisoning and gassing come within the definition of accidents. The factory inspector has no legal right of entry to the hospital or other place where the patient is removed. The certifying surgeon is the only person who has that right. But Mr. Herbert Samuel asserted that a doctor is unnecessary in case of accident, and what one wants is someone with a knowledge of machinery. Factory inspectors, by the way, are not trained as engineers. As a rule their knowledge of machinery is confined to what they can pick up by going through the factories from time to time. The examination which factory inspectors must pass to secure appointment is one dealing with history, geography, economics, and literary subjects.

Mr. Tootill told of an accident which happened to himself in his boyhood, and explained that in many cases a doctor's evidence is necessary to secure compensation for the injured worker. The certifying surgeon who comes at once to the spot is able to give that evidence which is so essential to the worker. Sir James Yoxall pointed out that the proportion of children employed in factories and workshops has enormously increased during the War. Mr. Goldstone said that out of the year's 159,413 cases of accident, the majority had been to children between 13 and 18 years, and that there had been 96 fatal accidents to boys and 13 to girls. 31 boys and 10 girls had lost arms or hands. 818 boys and 245 girls had lost part of their hands. There had been minor injuries to 7094 boys and 2315 girls. Yet Mr. Samuel callously suggested that the Trade Unions should provide the doctor to inspect and give evidence in order that compensation for the injured worker may be obtained. Mr. Stephen Walsh pointed out that the little half-timers have no Trade Union, and everyone knows that unfortunately masses of the women and girls who have been rushed into industry are unorganised. In arguing that the reports of certifying surgeons are "perfectly valueless," Mr. Samuel quoted a statement that it is only occasionally that the certifying surgeon's report contains details which save the factory inspector a visit. Our view is that the certifying surgeon's report may frequently contain facts which may cause the inspector to hasten to the scene in order that he may order the provision of safeguards for the workers.

Mr. Herbert Samuel stated that the object of the Home Office is to replace the certifying surgeon by factory inspectors possessed of medical knowledge, but this is to be done *after the War*. Though everyone knows that this is the time of all times when accidents are likely to occur owing to the inexperience of a large proportion of War workers and the speeding up and long hours that are the order of the day.

After a long debate, which was continued on July 6th, Mr. Herbert Samuel at last conceded, as a compromise, that the factory inspector should refer to the certifying surgeon cases of injury due to gas poisoning and other causes to be specified by the Home Secretary. This will mean, of course, that, even in those cases in which he is called in, the certifying surgeon must wait until the accident has been reported to the Inspector and considered by him before hearing anything of the matter, though to be on the spot at once is essential. To those who think that there may be something in the promise that more factory inspectors are to be appointed after the War, we ask what is to happen meanwhile?

THE HUMAN SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN IN SCOTLAND

The Workers' Suffrage Federation campaign in favour of Human Suffrage is winning through in the West of Scotland, and the workers are now realising, as a result of the campaign, that the full admission of all men and women to the franchise is necessary before real democratic legislation can be achieved. The industrial and social changes that have been made during the War are fraught with much danger to the toilers, and it is obvious that these changes, which affect both sexes, must be regulated by both sexes if they are to be beneficial to the community. Women during this War have proved themselves the comrades of men, and in comradeship only can their common grievances be remedied. Anything less than Human Suffrage will render democratic comradeship of the sexes impossible. The Glasgow Labour organisations have demonstrated their belief in the cause of Human Suffrage by petitioning the Government to enfranchise all men and women who have reached the age of 21 years, and their lead will be followed by most of the three hundred societies in other parts of Scotland, who have been sent the following circular:—

THE WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION.

In view of the proposal to alter the Registration Laws to permit of soldiers and sailors being admitted to the franchise at the next General Election, it is advisable that organised Labour should make it clear to the Government that the time is opportune for the introduction, not of a Registration Bill, but a Franchise Bill, giving the vote to every man and woman who has reached the age of 21 years. Adult Suffrage has become more necessary than ever, to enable men and women to unite for the satisfactory settlement of the industrial and social problems which will arise after the War.

Therefore, the Workers' Suffrage Federation, a society of men and women, requests the support of your organisation at its first meeting for the following resolution:—

"That this .....
realising that all men and women have an equal claim to the franchise, calls upon the Government to introduce, not a Registration Bill, but a Franchise Bill, to give a vote to every man and woman who has reached the age of 21 years."

If, as is hoped, your organisation adopts the enclosed resolution, copies of same should be sent to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, the Secretary for Scotland, the Labour Party, and local Members of Parliament. We may state the resolution you are asked to support has already been adopted by the Glasgow Trades Council, Glasgow I.L.P. Federation, Govan Trades Council, Glasgow Labour Party Housing Association, Glasgow Branch of the Amalgamated Toolmakers' Society, and other Labour and Trade Union organisations.

The Workers' Suffrage Federation will esteem it a favour if your Secretary will write to Miss Pankhurst, stating the decision of your Society regarding the resolution.

THE WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION,
400 Old Ford Road, Bow, London, E.

Mrs. Boyce, the cheeriest and the most energetic of all agitators, who has been organising in Glasgow for the W.S.F., has established a branch in the city, which starts with nearly 50 members. Mrs. Jessie Ferguson, who played such an active part in the rent strike, has agreed to act as Secretary *pro tem.* of the new branch, which has arranged to meet weekly in the Central Halls, Bath Street. The meeting night is Friday, and the Secretary's address is 6 Mauldslie Street, Partick. The branch should be a rallying centre for those who wish to concentrate on the democratic franchise, and we wish it every success. Mrs. Boyce's open-air meetings are meeting with favour. On Sunday she addressed a fine meeting on Glasgow Green, when 60 of those present stated their willingness to take out W.S.F. membership cards. Good meetings have also been held at Parkhead and Dennistoun, Glasgow, and at Dumbarton.

The Glasgow Women's Peace crusade is making headway, and the enthusiastic women responsible for the crusade are sparing no effort to win success. Open-air meetings are being held at various points in the city, while the individual members are busy canvassing signatures in support of the Peace Negotiations Memorial. One woman, Mrs. Reid, who, though 76 years of age, is as enthusiastic and as energetic as the youngest reformer, has obtained 1,200 and more signatures from adults who are in favour of peace by negotiation. In connection with the crusade a demonstration, preceded by a procession, will be held on Glasgow Green on Sunday, July 23rd, to give the women of Glasgow an opportunity of favouring Peace in public. This demonstration must be *the* demonstration of the year, and all who can must work for its success. The cause of Peace is the cause of women.

P.J.D.

A NEW PROFESSION FOR WOMEN

The Times announces another scheme for getting cheaper labour. It is glorified by the title of "A new profession for women." It is about to be started in Scotland, and consists of building aeroplane engine parts. Only well-educated women between 20 and 35 are required. A payment of £1 a week will be made to cover living expenses during training. The lowest wages to trained women will be 25s. a week; highest £250 a year. Men begin at 30s. Though we welcome every new opening for women, we cannot countenance payment which simply makes women blacklegs.

* * * *

The Abbey Wood Filling Factory workers, whose case we reported in our issue of July 8th, have been granted permission to start work at 7.45 a.m. and cease at 8.45 p.m. We still press for an 8-hour day for them; their hours are far too long.

HUMAN SUFFRAGE

Get the Human Suffrage resolution signed by every organisation with which you are concerned!

This meeting calls on the Government to introduce not a Registration Bill but a Franchise Bill to give a vote to every woman and man over 21.

Copies of the Workers' Suffrage petition can be obtained from 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E. Get it signed by your workmates.

Give this paper to a friend.

"We know that our demands will only be realised when all the women of the world are penetrated with one longing, one single desire. Protection for women workers, protection for mothers and children, care for widows and orphans, adequate protection of all who are in need, that is our common language. Loudly and clearly, therefore, will we declare that we are filled with the conviction that our demands must be carried through by our own efforts, that women have the right and the duty to work together for their realisation. In spite of the world war, therefore, our watchword is: Full, equal, and unlimited citizenship for men and women."—Adelheid Popp, a leading woman Socialist of Vienna, in the German *Gleichheit*.

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Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

THE TRUTH

"With regard to wages, I will only say that so far as piecework is concerned we agree that women shall be paid exactly the same price as men for any piece of work they turn out. . . . All these establishments are going to be under Government control. It is quite impossible for us to do other than assume control of the great establishments for turning out munitions of war. *The Government will see there is no sweated labour.* For some time women will be unskilled, and they will not be able to turn out as much work as men. Therefore we cannot give the same time rate, but a piece rate we can give. . . . Whatever the rate of wages should be it should be *a fair rate of wages and a fixed minimum, which will guarantee that we shall not utilise the services of women merely to get cheap labour.*"—Mr. Lloyd George in reply to the W.S.P.U. deputation, July 17th, 1915.

"The Government wants to get the women on to piece rates and to arrange a fair minimum wage. When it is fixed it will surprise *some people*, but everything takes time, and there are 700 munition factories."—Dr. Addison, assistant to Mr. Lloyd George, in reply to the Workers' Suffrage Federation deputation, September 27th, 1915.

The above quotations should be read most carefully. Their utter falsity and hypocrisy are clearly apparent to those who know the conditions under which the overwhelming majority of women War workers are employed. The newspapers, in obedience to the Government's instructions to boom the idea of women in War Service, have published a perpetual series of fictitious stories of the prosperity and contentment of the women, and of all sorts of fine schemes and doings for their welfare. Yet the plain fact is that the women have been and are being terribly underpaid and overworked.

The Munitions Act of 1915 put an end to the power of individual munition workers to sell their labour in the dearest market, by preventing them from changing their employment except by permission of their employers. The Act prevented the munition workers from raising their rates of wages through combined pressure, by making strikes illegal and providing that munition workers' rates of wages may not be raised except by consent of the Minister of Munitions.

In the Munitions of War (Amendment) Act, 1916, Mr. Lloyd George secured for himself and any subsequent Minister of Munitions a still more extensive power over *women's*, as distinct from *men's*, labour, for the 1916 Act gives the Minister of Munitions power to fix "the rates of wages," "hours of labour," and "conditions of employment" of all women workers in the trades which come under the Act.

It might well have been argued that such powers were needed most urgently, for the women were being paid sometimes less than 2d. an hour, and, as a rule, no more than 3d. or 3½d., 8s. to 12s. being a common weekly wage for an adult woman munition worker, and because women and even young girls were usually employed on munition work for twelve-hour shifts on seven days a week, and in one factory an accident had revealed the fact of their working for 25 hours to 37 hours at a stretch. But how has the Minister of Munitions used this power?

From the first Mr. Lloyd George replied most emphatically to explicit questioning that women should not be employed on men's work at a lower wage. On June 26th, 1916, tardily, and in response to much agitation, he issued his first Order, fixing rates of wages. This Order directs that:—

Women of 18 years and over employed on work customarily done by men shall be rated at £1 per week, reckoned on the usual working hours of the district in question for men in engineering establishments.

The unskilled man in the munition factory got 25s. or 26s. a week when War began. He now gets 30s. or more. At Woolwich Arsenal the adult woman's day work rate is 20s., the man's is 31s. or more. When the pound a week for women doing men's work in munition factories was fixed the partially informed public thought that this rate, low as it is, would at least provide a minimum for all women munition workers, whatever their work might be. But the rate applies only to a minority of the women. The firm of Hans Reynold, one of the largest munition makers in the Manchester area, has stated that the minimum wage can only be claimed by 12 per cent. of its women employees because of the rearrangement of work which has taken place during the War, it having become impossible in large numbers of cases for either women or men to say they are doing precisely the same work in the same way as it was done before the War by the workers whom they have replaced.

But even where the conditions of work have remained such that women can claim that they are doing what men did, Mr. Lloyd George has made no effort to see that his Order shall be enforced. When David Kirkwood was deported the women at Sir William Beardmore's Parkhead Forge, who were entitled to claim the £1 minimum, were only getting 15s. a week, and shortly before that they had only been getting 12s.

Mr. Lloyd George's Order of June 26th further says:—

Women employed on work customarily done by fully-skilled tradesmen shall be paid the time rates of the tradesmen whose work they undertake. Overtime and night shift, and Sunday and holiday allowances payable to men shall also be made to women.

It is difficult to believe that Mr. Lloyd George intended this provision to be adopted when he began by fixing the day rate for women doing men's work a third below the day rate of the men. And as the mere £1 a week rate is not enforced, we need not be surprised that employers usually refuse to pay women the men's comparatively high piece-rates for skilled work.

We understand that some women doing skilled work in Woolwich Arsenal are actually getting skilled men's pay—ladies of title who have political influence and tendencies towards suffragettism are employed there—but even at Woolwich Arsenal and amongst the women doing the most highly skilled work, as Mr. Ingleby revealed in the House of Commons on July 6th, the overtime bonus is calculated for the women on a day-work rating of £1 and on one of 31s. or more for the men. Even in Woolwich Arsenal the principle of equal pay for equal work is not practised; but the Arsenal is the show place, and far in advance of other factories.

Here is a most interesting table showing the wages paid to men and to women for precisely the same operations by two Glasgow firms. Firm A employs men, Firm B employs women, but the work produced is identical:—

Comparison of operations on 4.5 in. shells in two Glasgow firms. Operations exactly the same.

	A Firm—Men. Piece-work price.	Number done in 10 hours.	B Firm—Women. Piece-work price.	Number done in 10 hours.
Rough part (open end)	2d.	150	¾d.	150
Boring	11½d.	36	3½d.	34
Cutting to weight	4d.	90	1d.	72
Grooving and waving	3d.	100	1¼d.	80
Recessing base	4d.	65	2½d.	40
Turning band	4½d.	65	1½d.	50
Finish turning	6d.	90	1½d.	50

C. The other operations are arranged in such a manner that the methods are not exactly similar, and hence a precise comparison is not so easy as above.

The most important of these is the finishing of inside of nose after bottling. In A's the price for this is 9½d., and the man does 65 in 10 hrs. In B's the same work is done, except the thread, which is done by a thread milling machine separately, the women get ¾d. each, and do 120 in 10 hrs. Therefore in this operation A's cost 9½d., while B's cost 2¾d.

We understand that some of the operations set forth above are called "unskilled" by controlled firms for no better reason than that they were performed by women at Elswick before the War.

What possible justification can there be for these appalling differences of piece-rates where men and women are clearly doing the same work?

How do the employers defend the practice of paying women 1d. for what men are paid 4d.? Why has the Ministry of Munitions allowed it? Mr. Lloyd George does not tolerate such disobedience of his Orders where the workers are concerned, as the Glasgow deportations and imprisonments have shown!

Thus, Mr. Lloyd George's promise that women munition workers doing men's work should receive men's pay has been broken. What of his other promise to pay a fair minimum wage?

Ever since the passage of the Munitions Act grave cases of sweating have been brought to his notice. Yet sweating has continued unchecked, and, as in Manchester, where the women's day-rate was 10s., Tribunals have refused permission to leave munition works to women who have appealed to be allowed to do so on the ground that they have been underpaid.

On November 16th, 1915, the Workers' Union entered into an agreement with the Midland Employers' Federation in respect of women munition workers. In May, 1916, this agreement was extended to the Black Country, the Wolverhampton Engineering Employers' Union was brought in, and the agreement made to apply to all classes of women's work in the Black Country, whether for munitions or otherwise. This infamous agreement—we regret that we are obliged to describe it so—was, of course, drawn up with the cognisance of the Munitions Office. It contains the following schedule of wages:—

Age.	Day-rate. s.	d.
14 years	6	0
15 ,, ...	7	6
16 ,, ...	8	6
17 ,, ...	10	6
18 ,, ...	12	6
19 ,, ...	13	0
20 ,, ...	14	0
21 ,, ...	15	0

There is to be no general advance in piece-work prices.

The agreement is not intended to apply to women entitled to the minimum wage of £1 a week.

The terms of this agreement are to remain in force and unaltered during the period of the War, and the new rates are to become payable by all firms upon the usual pay-day first following the receipt of the official intimation from the Ministry of Munitions that same may be paid by the controlled establishments.

We much regret that any Trade Union should have been found to enter into such an agreement. We can only conclude that it was done because the existing rates for the district were so appallingly low that there appeared to be no hope of getting anything better. Here, indeed, was a case in which the Minister of Munitions, if he had cared to protect the weak and terribly under-paid workers, would have intervened to protect them by exercising his power to raise their wages! But the Minister of Munitions took no action; he allowed this miserable agreement to be entered into, and it is now constantly being held up as a precedent when rates of wages are being fixed.

But at length, and as a last act on leaving the Munitions Office, Mr. Lloyd George issued on July 6th an Order fixing rates of wages for women and girl munition workers, who are not able to prove that they are doing work that was done by men before the War. Here is the scale:—

The time rates for piece workers and premium bonus workers shall be as follows:—

Workers 18 years and over	4d.	per hour.
,, 17 years and under 18	3½d.	,,
,, 16 years and under 17	3d.	,,
,, under 16 years	2½d.	,,

The rates for such women and girls when customarily on time shall be as follows:—

Workers 18 years and over	4½d.	per hour.
,, 17 years and under 18	4d.	,,
,, 16 years and under 17	3½d.	,,
,, under 16 years	3d.	,,

Women and girls in danger zones shall be paid ½d. per hour in addition to the above rates.

The fixing of this scale makes munition work for women a sweated trade, registered and perpetuated as such for the period of the War at least by Order of the Minister of Munitions. These are sweated wages. They are in reality lower than those fixed by Wages Boards in sweated trades before the War, for though it is true that no Wages Boards fixed rates higher than 3d. and 3½d. an hour, 4d. an hour to-day is worth only what 2d. an hour was before the War!

Munition work for women has been made a sweated trade, but the Government intends that the workers' paltry wages it has fixed shall be reduced still further. On June 29th and July 4th, 5th, and 6th a Bill passed through Parliament, almost without debate. The object of this Bill is to extend the National Insurance Act to the following trades:—

The manufacture of ammunition, fireworks, and explosives; the manufacture of chemicals, including oils, lubricants, soap, candles, paints, colours, and varnish; the manufacture of metals and the manufacture or repair of metal goods; the manufacture of rubber and goods made therefrom; the manufacture of leather and leather goods; the manufacture of bricks, cement, and artificial stone and other artificial building materials; saw milling, including machine woodwork, and the manufacture of wooden cases.

The Unemployment Section of the Insurance Act provides for compulsory payments of 2½d. a week by the worker, 2½d. a week by the employer, and 1½d. a week by Parliament (in addition, of course, to what is paid for Health Insurance). Mr. Will Thorne moved that the payments should be graduated, and that in the case of workers earning less than 3s. 6d. a week the employer should pay more and the workers less. But this proposal was rejected.

This means that for Health and Unemployment Insurance 5½d. a week will be deducted from the wages of women munition workers as well as from the workers in the other trades mentioned above, which include some of the most grievously sweated industries.

But, still further compulsory charges to be levied on the workers are contemplated for the vague thing called "welfare," which may, or on the other hand most emphatically may *not*, be appreciated by the workers. Hidden away in the Police, etc., (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill,

another measure just being rushed through Parliament, are clauses which give power that any Home Secretary at any time may use them to make the Truck Act a dead letter and to regulate the lives of the workers to an almost unlimited degree. These clauses also give the Home Secretary very wide power of dictation to the employer, but experience of the working of the Munitions Act shows us that whilst employers have nothing to fear, workers have need to be on guard. The method by which the Government approaches employers is well shown in the following extract from the Memorandum to the Bill, quoted by Mr. King :—

"The Home Office is endeavouring to secure good conditions of work in the different processes and industries, and can sometimes use as a lever the relaxation of some of the provisions of the Factory Acts."

As Mr. King pointed out, the Home Secretary is acting illegally if he "relaxes" Acts of Parliament, even if his object in doing so be to induce employers of labour to remove abuses in other directions.

The "welfare" clauses, to which we have referred, give the Home Secretary power to insist that employers shall make proper provision for :—

Preparing and taking meals, the supply of drinking water, of protective clothing, ambulance, and first aid arrangements, seats for use in workrooms, washing facilities, accommodation for clothing.

As we read the list we ask ourselves whether the present Home Secretary knows anything whatever of the Factory Acts, for it has long been within the power, and it has been the growing practice, of the Home Office and its Inspector to insist upon the provision of the essential necessities here enumerated. No new Bill is necessary for these.

But there is something added to the list that has never been there before—*"arrangements for the supervision of the workers."* Working women, this is meant for you. Have you considered it? Do you want it?

Reading so far one might still puzzle as to why old regulations should be put into a new Bill, but light is thrown on the problem by provisions which lay down that Home Office Orders for these essential sanitary requirements may depend on whether a specified number or proportion of workers has asked for them; also that Home Office Orders may decide how the opinion of the workers shall be ascertained : and may provide for the workers being concerned in the management of the arrangements made for their comfort, *in any case where a proportion of the cost is contributed by the workers.*

It should not be necessary to wait to make provision for necessary things till people ask for them. But the suggestion that the workers should be made to pay for the proper equipment of their employer's factory is most retrograde. It is a really monstrous thing to propose that employers should not be obliged to provide necessary improvements unless the workers are made to pay for them. Mr. Herbert Samuel, of course, protested that he only meant that the workers should pay for canteens and baths. Sir R. Cooper protested that he provides baths and clothing proper to their employment for his workers, and that it has "never occurred" to him to make any charge.

In regard to canteens, we would urge that as we presume the meals provided there will be charged for, the employer who does not wish to give anything away to his workers has always the option of charging enough to make the canteens pay, and this applies also to Mr. Samuel's suggestion that the canteen shall become a club, Keir Hardie and others, whose experiences date from the pre-Truck Act days, have told us of the plight of the workers who from week to week never handled ready money, but were obliged to live in the house and go for food to the store provided by their employer. Are we to go back to this state of affairs because we are at war?

But even in the pre-Truck Act days no one had ever before the effrontery to suggest that the workers should pay out of their sweated wages towards the salaries, far beyond anything they can ever hope to earn, of those who are going to supervise them.

In response to vigorous protest Mr. Samuel added words providing that workers in a factory should not be forced to pay for these "benefits" unless at least two-thirds of those affected should assent. This does not remove the danger of abuse, especially as once the workers in a factory have agreed to the payments the matter is to be considered as settled, and newcomers to the factory will be bound by the decisions of those who have perhaps left it on finding their mistake.

Certainly no employers of labour will dare to force such provisions on strongly-organised workers who possess political power.

Therefore, all workers should get into their Trade Unions and also demand Votes for All.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

At the Middlesex Women's War Agricultural Committee meeting on July 11th, it was reported that serious complaints were made by girls placed on the land through the Labour Exchange. They could only earn 8s. a week at strawberry picking; they were paid 1¾d. for 4 lbs. The farmers had also charged 7s. for railway tickets, which only cost 4s. 6d.

PARLIAMENT AS WE SEE IT

July 4th.—Colonel Gretton demanded the prevention of supplies of barley to Germany from America *viâ* the Scandinavian peninsula. Sir Edward Grey replied that the importations of barley to the Scandinavian peninsula have been below the normal.

This means, of course, that the Sandinavian people, whose imports are regulated by the British Government, have gone short.

* * * *

Many questions were asked about conscientious objectors. Sir Stephen Collins stated that Sydney Cooper, of Leeds, had been frogmarched at Richmond until blood rushed from his mouth, also that P. H. P. Larkman and R. Miller were punched on the head and face by Sergeant Miller, and handcuffed for 28 hours with their hands fastened to an iron rod above their heads, so that they had to stand on tip-toe and with a weight of 20 lbs. upon them. This is militarism!

* * * *

Mr. Tennant stated that attested lads under 19 will probably be called to the colours.

* * * *

Lord H. Cavendish Bentinck pointed out that temporary women clerks at the War Office are paid 25s. a week of 48 hours, whilst temporary men clerks get 31s. 6d. for 42 hours.

* * * *

Mr. Hancock stated that when the Ripley (Derby) Co-operative Society appealed to the Tribunal for the exemption of four men, the Military Adviser told the Secretary that: "It was not in the national interests that Co-operative Societies should exist because they do not pay income-tax."

* * * *

Many questions were asked about the Irish military atrocities and imprisonments. Mr. Herbert Samuel admitted that he signs internment orders on the recommendations of the military authority without himself inquiring into the matter.

* * * *

The Output of Beer Restriction Bill was considered in Committee. Members showed more animation and desire to understand every point than they do when the curtailment of the rights of the people is in question. Mr. Pretyman displayed much consideration towards the brewers, and it was evident that he has consulted them at every point.

* * * *

The second reading of Munition Workers' Insurance Bill was passed without debate.

* * * *

A Gas Bill was read a second time. Its object is to induce gas companies to produce bye-products which can be used for munitions of war. It seems probable that the gas companies will make more money out of it, and that our gas will be poorer in quality, but not lower in price.

* * * *

July 5th.—Colonel Yate asked the Prime Minister to take steps to deprive so-called conscientious objectors of the franchise and the other rights and privileges enjoyed by those who do their duty by the State.

The Prime Minister replied that steps were being taken to compel these men to do their duty without disfranchising them.

These attempts to disfranchise conscientious objectors are a serious menace to all measures of liberty, including votes for women.

* * * *

The plea of Mr. Barnes and Mr. Will Thorne that the hard case of old age pensioners should be alleviated was again refused.

* * * *

Sir H. Craik asked whether Mr. Fuller, a member of the South African Senate, has come to England to arrange for importing South African natives to work on the land.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government is not considering such a proposal, and refused to express an opinion upon it until the Government is asked to consent to it.

Mr. Peto asked whether Dr. Clifford has a Civil List pension of £200 a year, and whether the pension will be stopped because he speaks against conscription?

The Prime Minister replied that Dr. Clifford does not receive a pension.

* * * *

The Royal Marines Bill gives power to retain men in the service after their time has expired. They get the munificent sum of 2d. a day extra! Colonel Yate said that Army time-expired men get bounties of £12 to £25.

Why are Marines so meanly treated?

* * * *

The Police Bill gives local authorities the power to apply for grants for the pay of women police as well as for men police. Mr. King moved an amendment to secure that women police, like men, should be entitled to pension and compensation. Mr. Herbert Samuel resisted the proposal on the ground that the cost might "frighten" the local authorities.

Any excuse is good enough for getting women's work on the cheap.

* * * *

July 6th.—Mr. Field pointed out that the prison at Frongoch, where Irish rebels are imprisoned, is one which the American Ambassador in London reported as unfit for the German prisoners previously detained there.

And yet "loyalty" is demanded from the Irish!

* * * *

Mr. Ingleby stated that the day-work rating of a woman of 25 on entry at Woolwich Arsenal is 20s., whilst a man of same age receives 31s. or more. That on piece rates women cannot earn the same amount on overtime, though working same hours as the men, owing to overtime bonus being calculated on day-work rating.

Day-work ratings of women and girls are: Over 18, £1 a week; 17 to 18, 15s. to 17s. 6d. a week; 15 to 17, 10s. to 15s. a week.

THE FRANCHISE.

In reply to Major Newman, the Prime Minister announced his intention of giving an early opportunity for the discussion of the Cabinet decision on the Parliamentary Registration and Franchise.

What about the women? Will the Government introduce a Bill to give votes to every man and woman over 21?

* * * *

July 10th.—Major Newman alleged that in the United States of America it is said that whilst the military have deprived many Irish families of the breadwinner by executing, imprisoning, and deporting thousands of Irishmen, the impending harvest must be lost in consequence for lack of hands to gather it.

What short-sighted policy!

* * * *

Major Newman also expressed doubt as to whether His Majesty's Government will allow an American Relief Committee to land in Ireland to work under the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. Lord Robert Cecil said that until it knows more about it the Government can express no opinion.

Surely Great Britain will not oppose in unhappy Ireland what Germany allowed in her conquered territories.

Colonel Lord Cavendish Bentinck asked whether the ten-hour day and night shift system for women workers at Messrs. Vickers' Works at Erith still continues?

Dr. Addison replied in the affirmative, adding that the department was considering the system, which, by the way, has been proved to be injurious both to the workers and the work.

THE SKEFFINGTON MURDER.

Mr. Tim Healey asked whether General Maxwell made any report to the War Office in regard to the part taken by Major Sir Francis Vane after the three murders committed by Captain Colthurst in Portobello Barracks; and whether Major Vane's action in informing Lord Kitchener of the murders was approved or disapproved by General Maxwell. Mr. Forster replied that no report had been made. Mr. Healy then asked whether Sir Francis Vane had been called upon by the War Office to resign because of General Maxwell's report. Mr. Forster replied again that General Maxwell had made no report. But Mr. Healy again pressed him as to whether Sir Francis Vane had, during the last week, been called on to resign. Then Mr. Forster appeared doubtful and asked Mr. Healy to give further notice of the question.

Militarism crushes out those who dare to oppose its cruel dictates.

* * * *

Mr. Edmund Harvey drew attention to the fact that Mr. R. Palmer Dutt, a Senior Classical Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and a conscientious objector, contracted a feverish chill, and on being ordered to hospital by the doctor was placed in a hut amongst Army convicts, most, but not all, of whom were suffering from venereal disease, very inadequate precautions being taken against contagion. Mr. Forster thanked Mr. Harvey for drawing attention to this most serious matter.

We trust that such appalling negligence is not common. Parents whose sons are in the Army should make inquiries.

* * * *

As the Government is requisitioning the wool clip, Mr. Thorne asked that the price should not be higher than in 1914, or, if a higher price is paid it shall be conditional on an increase in wages of the labourers, many of whom get less than £1 a week. Mr. Forster said that the 1914 prices would not recompense the patriotic efforts of the agricultural interests. He feared the latter suggestion was impracticable.

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT

Lord Lansdowne, in the debate on the Irish question, said: "Our hope is that we may be able to appoint an Irish Minister who will be responsible to Parliament, and it will no doubt be necessary that we *should have alongside of him a capable military officer with a sufficient force to maintain unquestioned order.* We also fully intend *that the Defence of the Realm Act, which will remain* in force, should, *if necessary, be strengthened.* That, of course, is an Act which the Irish Parliament, whenever it is called into existence, will be unable to interfere with at any point.

"I answer without hesitation the question put to me by Lord Midleton as to the demand which has been made for a general amnesty of persons who are now undergoing imprisonment in Ireland. *There is no intention whatever of granting such an amnesty.* As to the present condition of the country, I quite admit that the *utmost vigilance* is required on the part of the Imperial Government."

Lord Lansdowne admitted that "there appears to be hardly any ordinary crime in the country at the present time."

His reply indicates that coercion is to continue in Ireland. That being so, the "settlement" can have no chance of success.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

Earl Russell, in the House of Lords on July 4th, made a long sympathetic speech on Conscientious Objectors, in which he said: "Official denials will convey no conviction to me. . . . The Government is responsible. . . . This gradual growth of militarism in this country requires to be looked into." The Marquess of Crewe said he hoped "we shall have an end to what appears to me to have been a scandal."

NEWS FROM ABROAD

In the German suffrage paper edited by Minna Cauer greetings are published from the German women to French women, in which they say:

"We think like you!
"We feel like you!
"We suffer like you!"

* * * *

The July issue of the Vorkämpferin reports that it was decided in the Frankfurt Court for industrial cases that a woman working in a brewery there was to get the same pay as the men were getting. This legal decision settles the question of equal pay for equal work as far as Frankfort-on-Main is concerned.

* * * *

The *Berner Tagwacht* (Swiss Socialist) says: To prevent the continuation of the tram-workers' strike in Warsaw a military director was appointed. The strike continued, and 200 tram-workers were arrested. Then the workers at the local waterworks threatened to join the strikers, and the German authorities announced that every striker would be sent to Germany as a prisoner of war and condemned to penal servitude.

* * * *

The *Berner Tagwacht*, a Swiss Socialist newspaper, quotes a Budapest paper, which says that the Hungarian mills are making great profits out of the War, whilst the prices of bread are increasing. A statistical table shows that the Hungarian mills are making an average nett profit of 36.35 per cent., whilst some mills are making 72 and 77 per cent. nett profit.

* * * *

The German paper "Der Tag" remarks on the short-sighted policy of saving on education in England as follows :—

"We can only rejoice at the fact that our enemies are discouraging the education and instruction of the great masses of the people. By the fact alone that British children are deprived of education we shall have a great victory over England, for after the war, more than ever before, will knowledge and education, organisation, and adaptability on the part of all classes of the population, assure victory in the economic struggle."

* * * *

GERMAN OLD AGE PENSIONS

The "Vorwärts" of June 28th announces the reduction of the qualifying age for old age pensioners from 70 to 65. All insured people of 65 can apply provided they have the requisite amount saved.

Here we cannot even grant a few pounds to keep those of 70 years of age from starving. Who are the Huns now?

* * * *

Berlin is to expend £100,000 on the organisation of communal feeding.

The total number of War workers amounts to 3,500,000; 660,000 of these are women.

THE
WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ... ... 1d.
Minimum Subscription... 1d. a month

LONDON MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, JULY 14th.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Gregory, Miss Stephen.
SATURDAY, JULY 15th.
Well Street and Morning Lane, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Stephen.
Baby Welfare Competition, Roman Road Girls' School, Bow, E., 2.30 p.m.
Grundy Street, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Miss Stephen.
Hague Street, 3.30 p.m., Miss Price.
Beckton Road, 7.30 p.m., Mr. Mackinlay, Miss Stephen.
SUNDAY, JULY 16th.
Osborn Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Drake.
Mare Street and Morning Lane 12 (noon), Miss Lynch, Miss Stephen.
Hyde Park, 5 p.m., Miss Price, Mrs. Bouvier.
"Jack Straw's Castle," Hampstead, 6.30 p.m., Miss Somers, Miss Lynch.
Cannon Street Road, 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Cressall, Miss Stephen.
Green Gate, 7 p.m., Mrs. Drake.
MONDAY, JULY 17th.
Lesbia Road, 6.30 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., W.S.F., London section, General Meeting.
TUESDAY, JULY 18th.
Piggott Street, 1 p.m., Miss Price, Miss Stephen.
40 Glaskin Road, 8 p.m., Miss Smyth, Miss Stephen.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19th.
42 Forest Lane, Stratford, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Gregory.
53 St. Leonard's Street, 8 p.m., Miss Stephen.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Club night.
THURSDAY, JULY 20th.
Chandos Hall, 8 p.m., At Home.
55 Fife Road, 8 p.m., Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Parsons.
FRIDAY, JULY 21st.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Walshe, Miss Stephen.
Beckton Road, 7.30 p.m., Mrs. Cressall.
SATURDAY, JULY 22nd.
Hague Street, 3.30 p.m., Miss Price.
Grundy Street, 3.30 p.m., Mr. Mackinlay, Miss Stephen.
SUNDAY, JULY 23rd.
Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Davies.

W.S.F. BRANCHES.
LONDON.

Bow, 400 Old Ford Road. Sec. *pro tem.*, Miss Price. DREADNOUGHT sales for week ending July 8th, 1,081. Miss Harriet, 230; Miss O'Brien, 216; Mrs. Holloway, 183; Miss Price, 124; Mrs. Crabb, 73, Mrs. Greer, 65; Mrs. Bellyse, 60; Mrs. Savoy, 24. General sales, 104.

POPLAR, 20 Railway Street. Secretary, Miss Stephen. DREADNOUGHT sales, 340. Mrs. Bertram, 10; Mrs. Neuss, 6; Miss H. Watts, 16; Miss K. Lagsding, 48; Cannon Street Road, Miss K. Lagsding and Miss C. Dent, 71; Poplar Clinic, per Nurse Conolly, 105; general sales, 84. COLLECTIONS: Miss E. Lagsding and Miss M. Carr, at Green's Yard, 10s. 8½d.; Miss K. Lagsding and Miss D. Morley, at Cubitt Town, 12s.

HACKNEY, 40 Glaskin Road. Secretary, Miss Stephen. DREADNOUGHT sales, 50.

BROMLEY, 53 St. Leonard's Street. Hon. Secs., Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood. DREADNOUGHT sales, 91.

SOUTHAMPTON. Hon. Secretary, Miss Helsby, La Plata, Bittern Park.

Owing to rain, the meeting at Woolsten could not be held, and the police stopped the one at Eastleigh, to the great disappointment of a large crowd which had gathered. Permission for meetings has now been granted by the Superintendent of Police. Large crowds of sympathisers at meetings at Clock Tower and on the common. Collections, 6s. 8½d. It has been decided to hold a social on July 20th at the Morris Hall, at 8 p.m., and a jumble sale shortly. Members are asked to support the social and to send clothes to the Hon. Secretary. Mrs. Saunderson has very kindly given £5. Collecting cards and Franchise Petitions can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary and from Mrs. Leigh Rothwell, 3 Dorset Street. More DREADNOUGHT sellers wanted. Co-operation among members and hard, steady work will make the Branch go.

FERRYHILL. Hon. Sec.: Miss Belshaw, 20 Rutherford Terrace.

The Ferryhill Branch held an open air meeting on Thursday night (June 29th). Miss Ellis, from Durham, spoke to a good number on "Human Suffrage." The crowd was very attentive, and bought DREADNOUGHTS readily. Two new members were secured and several signed our petition for the Franchise Bill. Mr. Flier, an I.L.P. member, was chairman.

* * * *

W.S.F. Branches in the Monmouthshire Valleys have been pleased to welcome Mrs. Walker, who started an open-air campaign there last Saturday. Good meetings were held on Saturday at Market Street, Abertillery, Sunday morning at Oakdale, Sunday afternoon at Cinema Theatre, Blaina. Collections and DREADNOUGHT sales for the week end, 45s. Branches should fix up meetings for Mrs. Walker without delay.

NORTH LONDON M.P.U.
Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. G. Everett, c/o Mr. Innes, 31 Balmes Road, Southgate Road.

During the past month North London meetings have been held every Sunday in Finsbury Park and also several weekly meetings, both in North and East London. We are glad to acknowledge 2s. 6d. from Mr. Mansel-Pleydel. We have enrolled another new member. DREADNOUGHT sales about 24 per week.

* * * *

The Duchess of Marlborough, in an article on "Women and Municipal Work," in the "Daily Chronicle," writes that: "The lack of common sense in the adoption of economy on the part of men prompts the Women's Municipal Party to issue a series of protesting articles by various members of the Executive Committee, which will be published through the courtesy of "The Daily Chronicle." These articles will deal with education, infant welfare, pure milk, scavenging, and the need for women councillors."

* * * *

The National Relief Fund, which was subscribed for civil distress, has devoted £2,624,249 to naval and military relief, and only £426,518 to civil relief. This would lead people to believe that there is no want amongst civilians. What nonsense!

W.S.F. FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Our Thursday evening Chandos Hall "At Homes" (21a Maiden Lane, W.C.) are on July 20th and 27th, at 8 p.m. The speakers on July 20th are Mrs. Boyd Dawson and Mr. G. M. Hann; chair, Miss N. L. Smyth; on July 27th Miss Basnett, Mr. Harry Dubery; chair, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst.

On Saturday, July 15th, we are arranging to hold a Baby Welfare Competition at the L.C.C. Roman Road Girls' School, Bow, E., at 2.30 p.m. The Mayor and Mayoress of Poplar have consented to open it, and prizes will be given for the healthiest babies attending our clinics, and there will be an open competition for babies from 1 to 3 months, 3 to 6, 6 to 9, 9 to 12, 12 to 15. Also Exhibition of Hygienic Baby Clothes, Stretchers, etc. Tea at moderate prices. Entrance tickets 2d. each, to be obtained at "The Mothers' Arms," 438 Old Ford Road; 20 Railway Street, Poplar; 53 St. Leonard's Street, Bromley; and 55 Fife Road, Canning Town.

Members should make a point of attending the W.S.F. London Section General Meeting at 400 Old Ford Road, on Monday, July 17th, at 8 p.m., to prepare a memorandum on Education for the Cabinet Re-construction Committee, and to consider new plans for the Human Suffrage Campaign, and to discuss the new Order for Munition Workers' wages. A Public Meeting will be held in East Ham Town Hall on Sunday, July 30th, at 7.30 p.m., where Miss S. Pankhurst, Mrs. Walker, Mr. John Scurr, Mr. George Lansbury, and Mrs. Thompson will speak. Admission free.

On July 29th, 3.30 p.m., Madame Levinskaja has most kindly arranged to give a concert at 50 Leinster Gardens, Bayswater, W., in aid of "The Mothers' Arms" and Baby Clinics. Full particulars next week.

* * * *

One of the resolutions on the Agenda of the Trade Union Congress by the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks is:

"This Congress is of opinion that the extremely low rate of wages prevailing amongst those employed in the retail and wholesale distributive trades, makes it urgently desirable that the Trades Board Act should be so amended, that the Board of Trade could make a provisional order, applying that Act to all such workers."

We welcome this resolution, since it may mean that sweating will receive a check, but it shows what a plight the shop assisant is in!

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MEN

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All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Sale of jewellery, £11; Mrs. Unwin, £2; Mrs. Moscheles (for educational purposes), £1; A. and R. Darley, 6s.; Mrs. Imbach, 5s.; Mrs. Darley, junr., 4s.; Miss Margaret Kemp, 4s.; Mrs. Hayward, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Gonge, 2s. 6d. COLLECTIONS: Miss Lynch (Carlton and Netherfield Branch), £1 6s. 1½d.; Victoria Park, 4s. 6½d.; Miss Stephen, 4s. 2d.; Barking meeting, 3s. 9½d.; Miss Lynch (Harrow), 2s. 11½d.; Mrs. Drake (Barking), 1s. 3d.

"DREADNOUGHT" FUND.—Mrs. Crosland-Taylor, £5; Mrs. Mackenzie Kennedy, 14s. 6d.; A "C.O.," 10s.; H. G., per Mrs. Holloway, 1s.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—Mrs. Singer (13 weeks at 6s. weekly), £3 18s.; A. Michaelson, Esq. (52 weeks at 1s.), £2 12s.; Mrs. Baillie-Weaver (monthly), £2 10s.; Miss Yeoman (10s. weekly), £1 10s.; Miss Weir (monthly), £1; Miss G. L. Smyth (monthly), £1; Mrs. Richmond (fortnightly), 10s.; Miss E. M. Morgan (monthly), 10s.; Bromley, Milk donations, 7s. 4d.; Miss J. T. Drewry (1s. collected, 5s. monthly), 6s.; G. S. P. Ridland, Esq., 5s. 7d.; the Misses Saunderson and Bellamy (monthly), 5s.; Mrs. E. M. Morrison (monthly), 5s.; Miss P. L. Rickards, 5s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly), 5s.; "Don," 1s.; Mrs. Salmon, 1s. COLLECTIONS: L.S.A. Toolroom, £1 9s. 6½d.; Miss Fox (halfpenny collection), £1 5s. 3d.; Mrs. Hyde (bell box collection), 15s.; Mrs. Singer, 13s. 10d.; Misses K. Lagsding and D. Morley (Cubitt Town), 12s.; Mrs. Crabb, 11s. 3d.; Misses E. Lagsding and M. Carr (Green's Yard), 10s. 8½d., (Cubitt Town), 9s.; Misses K. Lagsding and T. Parker (Green's Yard), 9s. 0½d.; Miss Price, 11s. 2½d., (Hammersmith), 6s. 4½d.; "The Mothers' Arms," box, 3s. 7½d.; Miss Harriet (Osborn Street), 2s. 8½d.

BABIES' ROOF GARDEN.—The Lady Rhondda of Llanwern, £1; Miss Selby, 10s.; Mrs. J. H. Clarke, 10s.; Anon (Trafalgar Square per Mrs. Holloway), 1s.

BABY COMPETITION.—Rathmell Wilson, Esq., 10s. 6d.

CLOTHES, ETC.—Anon, Mrs. H. Oak.

EGGS.—Lady Margaret Sackville.

PERAMBULATOR.—A friend in the toolroom.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

THE MOTHERS' ARMS.
438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR
(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 3 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

55 FIFE ROAD, CANNING TOWN.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 4 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants and cut flowers for all our centres and for the L.C.C. schools. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Nurse needs empty medicine bottles at her dispensary.

Health Talks to Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

"THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT."

We make a special appeal to our readers to subscribe to the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT Fund now, and as generously as possible. The cost of printing and paper has increased enormously during the War. We do not wish either to raise the price of the DREADNOUGHT, as this would mean that some of our poorest readers could not afford to buy it, or to adopt an inferior quality of paper which would be trying to our readers' eyesight. Please help us to avoid both these alternatives by sending a subscription without delay.

* * * *

Mrs Clark and other Labour women on the Barking Child Welfare Committee have been asked to resign because of their demand that women shall not be obliged to carry the dustbin through to the front door. They refuse to resign, and have won their point, because women who insist upon it can now have dustbins emptied at the back.

WOMEN MUNITION WORKERS—PLEASE NOTE.—A National Rank and File Conference has been convened by the Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Amalgamation Committee for Saturday and Sunday, August 5th and 6th, 1916, and all Unions catering for women in Engineering Industry are urged to send delegates. Please apply to Hon. Sec. for full particulars—W. F. WATSON, 26 Priory Road, Acton Green, London, W.—Advt.

VICTORIA DAIRY—R. P. Evans, 17 and 19 Ford Street, E.—Pure rich milk delivered punctually. New laid eggs from Wales twice weekly.

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